

# The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,259.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH,

MONDAY, JUNE 11. 1787.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

Left Night but Two of Mrs JORDAN'S Engagement. On WEDNESDAY the 13th June 1787, will be presented, A Comedy called,

Twelfth Night; or, What You Will.

Sebastian, with a Song in character, By a BROTHER of Mrs JORDAN'S, Being his first appearance on any stage. Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Mr LA-MASH; Duke, Mr ARCHER;—Sir Toby Belch, Mr W. WELLS; And Malvolio, Mr WILSON. Olivia, Mrs W. WELLS;—Maria, Mrs WILLIAMS; And the Part of Viola, with a Song, By Mrs JORDAN.

To which will be added, by particular desire, a Musical Entertainment, called,

THE ROMP.

Watty Cockney, Mr BLAND, Jun.; Barnacle, Mr WILSON;

And the Part of Priscilla Tomboy, (the Rump), By Mrs JORDAN.

Who performed the character thirty-seven nights last season, at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane.

Mrs JORDAN made her first and second appearance on this Theatre on Thursday and Saturday last, and was received throughout with the strongest marks of approbation. The Public are most respectfully informed, that this is the last night but two of Mrs JORDAN'S engagement here. She will make her first appearance at Glasgow, on Friday the 22d.

## LOST.

Supposed to be dropt in the Theatre the 9th current, A GOLD LOCKET PIN,

SET with hair, the letters A. P. cyphered with diamonds above the hair. Any person bringing the same to J. Gilliland, Jeweller, Parliament Close, shall have a GUINEA of reward, and no questions asked.

LONG WISHED FOR AT EDINBURGH, A Good Inn.

James Robertson, now removed from

the Pleasance, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that, for their better accommodation, at the expense of several thousand pounds, he has erected in CATHERINE STREET, North side of the Register Office, New Edinburgh, a large and commodious INN, consisting of fifty-one apartments; the under half of which is possessed by Mr HUGH CAMERON, late vintner on the Bridge, as a Tavern; the upper half, consisting of twenty-five fire rooms, J. R. possesses himself in the lodging way—the whole (in conjunction) to be carried on upon a new and an approved plan as an INN, with stabling, coach houses, post chaises, &c. &c.

The situation is very agreeable, being near the Crofts of the Old and in the end of the New Town, Edinburgh, in the view of the Frith and country adjacent.

J. R. and H. C. return grateful thanks to their friends and the public for past favours, and, while they unite their best endeavours, they hope for a share of the public favour.

N.B. The London and Newcastle ROYAL CHARLOTTE Light Post Coach, which runs through to London in two days and a half, and travels mostly in day-light, sets out every morning at four o'clock from the above inn; likewise the Flies for Glasgow and Aberdeen—Return from the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, London—Turk's Head, Newcastle—Mr Durie's, Black Bull Inn, Glasgow—and Mr Wilkie's New Inn, Aberdeen.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH, The Edinburgh Smack,

EBENEZER BONNER Master, lying at Horse's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and all places adjacent, and will sail the 19th June 1787.

The Master to be spoke with at the New England Coffeehouse, Threepenny-lane, by the Royal Exchange, at Change hours; mornings and evenings on board the ship.

FOR MARSEILLES & LEITH, THE SWINTON, CAPTAIN BONAR.

Will be ready to sail from Grange-mouth by Saturday the 23d of June current.

For freight apply to Mr Henry Swinton, Grangemouth.

N.B. The Commercial Treaty having received the sanction of Parliament, this will be a favourable opportunity for Merchants and Manufacturers to send their goods to the south of France, from whence they can by the Swinton get back wines, and other French produce, by applying to Mr James Wilkie, Marcellis.

AT LONDON—FOR BORROWSTOUNNESS, THE UNITY, JAMES GRINDLAY Master.

Now lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Borrowstounness, and all places adjacent, and will sail 22d June.

Letters, on business, addressed to the Master, at the New England Coffeehouse, or on board the vessel, will be properly attended to.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the house of John Gemmell innkeeper in Dunbar, upon Wednesday the 20th day of June inst. betwixt the hours of two and four afternoon.

THE SLOOP JAMES AND MARY, Of Eyemouth,

As she presently lies in the Harbour of Dunbar, with her boat, furniture, and appurtenances. The vessel is 70 tons burden, less or more, is an excellent sailer, and is well found in every necessary, and her sails are all mostly new.

The bill of sale, with the inventory of the vessel, and the articles and conditions of roup, are to be seen in the hands of Joseph Forrest writer in Dunbar, who will show the whole premises.

For SALE by Public Auction, AT the Assembly-Room Coffee-house, Leith, on Tuesday the 12th June, at twelve o'clock noon, The Sloop Kingston, Burthen about 70 tons, now lying in the harbour of Leith.

The inventory and conditions of sale to be seen at Martin and Kerr's, Leith, any time before the sale.

## COLLIERS.

WANTED at Dollar, a number of COLLIERS with BEARERS, to work two fine seams of Coal, and the pits only eleven and five fathoms deep.

Enquire at Robert Thomson, Halibath, or Anchor Thomson at Dollar, where proper encouragement will be given to Freemen.

## PRESENT REDUCED PRICES OF TEAS, SPIRITS, WINES, &c.

AT JAMES MITCHELL'S Warehouse, first above the head of Forrester's Wynd, Lawn Market, Edinburgh.

TEAS, per lib.

Very good Souchong, 6 0

Good ditto, 5 0

Very best Congo, 4 6

Good ditto, 4 0

Ditto, 3 6

Best Bohea, 2 0

Best Hyson Green, 2 0

Ditto, 7 0

Port, Sherry, and Lisbon Wines, at 1 s. 4 d. per bottle.

Best Lump Sugar at 8 d. and good powder and Raw ditto, at 6 d. per lib. to Tea and Spirit Customers.

## NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS of DANIEL GRIERSON, late

Chairman in Edinburgh, are desired to give in notes of their respective claims, with oaths of verity thereon, to George Home brewer, Potterrow, before the 10th of August next, in order that a division of the funds recovered may take place, and the trustee be finally discharged;—certifying, that such as neglect this intimation will be cut off from all after claim.

Not to be repeated.

Corn and Flour Mill to Let.

TO BE LET by public roup, within the tolbooth of Inverkeithing, for seven years from and after the term of Lammass next, upon Friday the 6th day of July 1787, betwixt the hours of eleven and twelve forenoon.

The FLOUR and MEAL MILL of Inverkeithing, belonging to the Town, with the KILN, all lately built, at a great expense, and finished in the best manner, with the GRASS GROUNDS belonging thereto, as presently possessed by James Wilson, lying near the harbour of said burgh, being well supplied with water, and every way well situated for trade.

The articles and conditions of roup to be seen in the town-clerk's hands.

COUNTY OF CAITHNESS.

IN A Meeting of the Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Supply, and Landholders of the county of Caithness, held at Wick the 29th of May 1787,

THE Meeting taking into their consideration the plan of UNITING the COLLEGES of ABERDEEN, were of opinion, that such a measure would be hurtful to the north of Scotland; and therefore RESOLVED to use their influence in opposing an Union, in case the same shall be made the subject of Parliamentary discussion; and appointed this their Resolution to be published in the Edinburgh newspapers. Extracted by JOHN ROSE Clerk.

L O N D O N.

Lord George Gordon made his appearance on Tuesday again at Guildhall. He wished to receive advice of Mr Justice Buller with regard to his witnesses.

Lord George observed, that there was one of his witnesses he could not get at; and he said, although he were served with ever so many subpoenas, he declared he would not attend. Mr Justice Buller replied, that he was not the person to apply to for advice.

Lord George said he had gone to subpoena the Marquis of Carmarthen, and that he had been taken into custody by the Guards. Lord George next adverted to some letters which the Crown Officers had, and which were purporting to be the prisoners of a certain goal to have been written by him (Lord George).

He said, that a cabal of Roman Catholics—Here his Lordship was stopped by the Judge, who observed, that he could not go into all this now. If Lord George would go and make affidavit of what he had to say, and lay it before the Court, Mr Justice Buller promised to do what to him should appear to be just.

Lord George seemed to be satisfied with this reply, and left the Court. In about two or three hours afterwards he made his appearance again. He with great politeness asked Mr Justice Buller if he was ready to hear what he had got to say. Upon being answered Yes, Lord George said, that he had got subpoenas from the Crown Office in the regular way; that he had served them on Mr Justice Gould, Mr Frazer, Lord Carmarthen, and Mrs Fitzherbert.

His Lordship described the manner in which he had served these subpoenas; that first of all one servant answered, and he seemed to be in doubt; he immediately called another in livery; and that he, Lord George, was turned out of the hall; (Lord George did not mention whose hall this was).

Mr Justice Buller said he had nothing to do with all this.—Lord George said, he thought it his duty to inform him how matters had been managed at the West end of the town, and how he had been used there. Mr Justice Buller asked him, if he had any thing else to say? Lord George replied, that he had to request of his Lordship to put off his trial till once the Court could enforce its subpoenas, and make witnesses appear. He said, it was impossible to do justice to him, when his witnesses could not be compelled to attend. He hoped his Lordship would therefore put off the trial. Mr Justice Buller replied, that he could not put off the trial unless some special reason was stated in an affidavit.

Lord George replied, that he should not, to use his own words, appear the next day on the defensive, but on the offensive, with an affidavit.

On Saturday morning last, a certain eccentric Scotch Nobleman called at Carleton-house, to enquire after the Prince of Wales's health; the Hon. Mr F——, who attends as Groom of the Stole to receive enquiries of this nature, having told him

that his Highness had rather a better night than the preceding; his Lordship then asked for Mrs—— and said he could wish to see her. No answer was given. His Lordship repeated the question, and added, that he was rather in a hurry to go to the Crown-office; he was then told, "that the door was open for him, and the footmen he went the better." His Lordship took the hint, and immediately left the room.

On Monday his Lordship being in quest of the Marquis of Carmarthen in the avenues of the Palace, and being told he was in his house at St James's-square, his Lordship made his enquiries there just as the large company was sitting down to dinner in honour of the day. He was told the Marquis could not be spoken to; but his Lordship said his business was so urgent he must see him, and kept knocking at the door for some time, till the answer being repeated in a more authoritative tone, his Lordship thought proper to go off *re infecta*.

Private letters from Amsterdam inform us, that the riot is that city on the 30th ult. has been attended with much worse consequences than those mentioned in the Amsterdam Gazette (from which the article respecting this matter was copied into our last paper. From them we learn, that the houses of two of the principal magistrates, with twenty-eight others, have been pulled down by a mob of the patriotic party; that many of the rioters had been apprehended and immediately hanged; and that the Burgomaster Beels has since died, entirely owing to the shock he received on this occasion, as no personal injury had been offered to him.—These letters add, that the moderation with which the Prince of Orange and his friends have acted, has brought over many to their party.

Tumults and confusion in their utmost attitude, says another letter just received from that city, prevail at Amsterdam; all is anarchy and uproar in this once peaceful seat of industry and affluence.—Fourteen of the Stadtholder's adherents were seized in the streets on the second day of the rioting, and hanged by the mob of the opposite party. Military law is proclaimed; all orders for payment of money from the banks are rejected, and two cannons placed in the house of the *Hopers*; whilst every window of the opulent is planted with musquetry for the protection of their lives and property.

Our last letters from Amsterdam, confirm the general report of the fatal insurrections which have happened in that city; adding, that the flames of civil war are extending with great rapidity, and that they cannot possibly be checked by the governing powers of the United States. Courtiers were hourly passing to and from the English, French, Prussian, and Imperial Ministers at the Hague;—and the last advices stated, that a considerable body of Prussian troops were in readiness to march at an hour's notice in defence of the insulted Stadtholder.

The declaration made by his Majesty in the speech from the Throne, indicates the part which Government mean to take in the struggle in Holland. In addition to this, we have the best authority for saying, that last night a messenger was dispatched to the Hague with categorical instructions to Sir James Harris to quit the station, unless the mediation of the British Court shall be agreed to for reinstating the Stadtholder. Another messenger was yesterday ordered to hold himself in waiting at the Marquis of Carmarthen's Office, to go also to the Hague.

A morning paper says, the public may be assured of the following very important facts:—A messenger who was dispatched last week with advices to the Hague, was stopped and pillaged by the Burgomasters party in Holland. He contrived to secrete the confidential communications to Sir James Harris—but two letters to the Duke of York from Lord Sydney fell into their hands. Whether they contained any confidential communication or not, we know not, but the measure shews us to what lengths they are now proceeding, and that they look on England as having taken a decisive step in the quarrel in favour of the Stadtholder. The messenger now at the Hague is Mr Flint.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, June 2.

"Sir James Harris, the English resident, is returned, invested with new powers, as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the British nation. The quick return of that Minister from London, convinces us of the disposition of the English government to become mediators in the differences that now distract this Republic; all of which have been brought about by persons, who, perhaps too late lament the misfortunes under which our country labours. Our public funds preserve a tolerable equanimity, though the actions of the East and West India Companies are very much on the decline. The States are now sitting, and as they frequently correspond with the other Provinces and the Stadtholder, we hope for some good in the course of the summer.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 31.

"Substance of the King's Speech at the breaking up of the Assembly of Notables, on Friday morning, May 25. 1787. His Majesty went in state, accompanied by all the Princes, &c. &c. and addressed the Notables in the following words:—

"When I chose you, gentlemen, to be members of this worthy assembly, it was with a view that you should assist me with your counsels, and deliver your sentiments with that freedom and truth I have ever been willing to hear. I am thoroughly satisfied with your indefatigable zeal and attention in examining

the objects I have communicated to you. The abuses I have acquainted you with, you have not only properly enquired into, but suggested the means to reform them. It was necessary to bring the expenses of the State on a level with the royal revenues; after having very attentively informed yourselves of the deficiencies, you have pointed out to me the different economical savings that may be effected, allowing me at the same time to retrieve those temporary losses by provisional taxes on my subjects. I have this great comfort to think, that the form and method of the new imposts that will take place after your departure, will not be so burdensome as those of former times; the only wish of my heart being that of rendering my people as happy and contented as possible.

"M. de la Moignon, Keeper of the Seals, spoke next, and in a short, but very sensible speech, made a partial comparison between the ancient and present manner of national assemblies, said his Majesty had not been mistaken in choosing from among the rest such worthy Notables, who had answered in their vigilant investigations his most sanguine hopes; who had furnished to the world a most affecting scene of generous emulation between the subjects and their beloved monarch. They had manifested in short that strong and honourable attachment to the Crown, which is a characteristic so inherent to the French, that it may really be called the patriotism of the nation. He concluded by expressing his Majesty's wish and desire, that the same zeal, spirit, and unanimity may prevail in all Provincial Assemblies, as in that lately held at Versailles.

"M. de Brienne (the Archbishop of Toulouse) complimented the Notables for having generously renounced all personal and hereditary privileges, that is to say, for having consented that all taxes whatever for the future should be equitably distributed among individuals, and no longer expose the men whose revenue is but small, to pay more than those who possess larger incomes. He explained afterwards the nature of the ensuing Provincial Assemblies, and endeavoured to prove the necessity of the clergy's and the nobility's enjoying the precedence in them. "This prerogative, says the Archbishop, is only dear to them, inasmuch as it contributes to the people's advantage. It is not a vain equality the people should claim, for every day shews it cannot subsist on account of the necessary wants they are constantly exposed to; it is protection and support the people's weakness requires; and it is from the clergy alone that they can derive it."

Those dreadful times, when the Nobles were the ruling tyrants of the fields, exist no longer. Their presence now, on the contrary, banishes oppression and misery from the cottage, and gladdens the family of the industrious husbandman. Besides, when once it is agreed that the contributions shall be equitably levied, the rich and the powerful will become the means of protecting the poor and the feeble."

"M. de Brienne, after having mentioned the reforms that have taken place in the Customs department, such as abolishing the *corvees*, the removing the inland duties at the frontier towns, the suppression of the *Gabelle*, &c. entered on the grand object of economy. He rated the deficiency in the finances at 140 millions, and intimated the ways and means he proposed to adopt. "The first, says he, will be a saving of 40 millions in his Majesty's household only. The Queen herself has given orders to retrench some superfluities. His Majesty's Royal Brothers have agreed to refund the overplus of their annual establishments, that the Treasury may regain by degrees its former credit. His Majesty's table, his chaise, the post houses expenses, the pensions he graciously grants, his studs, and in short every article susceptible of the least economy, shall undergo the necessary reform. Every year our gracious monarch will submit an account of his receipts and expenditures to the examination of a Council of Finances, formed on a different plan than that now existing; his Majesty perceiving that the present one is rather imperfect and insufficient."

The Archbishop concluded with many flattering compliments to the assembly.

"Monseigneur (the King's eldest brother) addressed his Majesty in the following words: "The honour, Sir, of being one of the first gentlemen your Majesty has assembled on this grand occasion, is extremely precious to me, as it affords me the noble advantage of being the organ of their voice to you. Being consulted by your Majesty on subjects of the greatest importance, we have freely given our opinion, and acted with that zeal and loyalty that have at all times distinguished the French nobility. The kind approbation your Majesty has been pleased to bestow on our feeble efforts is the greatest reward we could hope for or receive. Nothing remains now but to entreat your Majesty to accept our sincerest thanks for the trust so generously reposed in us, and to conceive with your wonted goodness, the cordial effusions of our unbounded love and respectful attachments to your sacred person."

"The persons who rose after Monseigneur, were M. Dillon, Archbishop of Narbonne, who spoke for the clergy; M. d'Aligre, First President of the Parliament of Paris; M. Nicolai, First President of the Chambres des Comptes; M. Barentin, First President of la Cour des Aides; M. l'Abbe de la Fere, who spoke for the Netherlands; and M. Peletier, the Prevot des Marchands (like the Lord Mayor)."



## LORD GEORGE GORDON.

**WEDNESDAY.** Lord George Gordon was tried before Mr Justice Buller, at the Court of King's Bench, Guildhall, London, on an information for having written and published a pamphlet, entitled, "A Petition to Lord George Gordon from the prisoners in Newgate, praying for his interference, and that he would secure their liberties, by preventing them from being sent to Botany Bay."

This strange performance being read, appeared to be a farago of vague reasoning and absurd reference, interlarded with a great number of scripture phrases. The passage quoted in the information was to the following purpose:—"At a time when the nations of the earth endeavour wholly to follow the laws of God, it is no wonder that we, labouring under our severe sentences, should cry out from our dungeons, and all redress. Some of us are about to suffer execution, without righteousness, and others to be sent off to a barbarous country. The records of justice have been falsified, and the laws profanely altered by men like ourselves. The bloody laws against us have been enforced under a nominal administration, by mere whitened walls, men who possess only the show of justice, and who have condemned us to death contrary to law, &c. &c."

The Attorney General opened the prosecution by remarking, that nothing could be more obvious than the purpose for which this publication was intended. It purported to be an address to Lord George Gordon; but, as it would appear, had been actually written by himself, with a view either to raise a tumult among the prisoners within, in an endeavour to procure their deliverance, or by exciting the compassion of those without, to cause a disturbance, and produce the same effect. It was now but a few years since he said, without meaning any particular application in the present instance, that the citizens of London had seen those effects completed, which this pamphlet went to produce; and the consequences were too well known to need a repetition. It included the law and the judges in indiscriminate abuse. He would not contend for absolute perfection in the former; but those who condemned our laws should not reside under their jurisdiction. The criminal law was no where attended to with more care, or enforced with so much lenity. This, however, had nothing to do with the present case, as the defendant had sufficiently shown by his conduct, that information was not his object.

John Pitt, the turnkey of Newgate, was then called. He deposed, that in the month of December last, Lord George Gordon had repeatedly visited the Lodge, and asked to see the prisoners, particularly those under sentence of death, which request was as often denied. On the publication of the pamphlet in question, Lord George, he said, had sent a copy to him, the witness, and others to Mr Akerman, and Mr Villetie the Ordinary. A few days after, he found a man and woman distributing them in great numbers, at the doors of the prison. In consequence of this, he waited on the defendant at his house, in Welbeck Street, and told him that there was *bad work* about the distribution of the pamphlet, to which Lord George replied, "No matter, let them come on as fast as they please: I am ready for them." He then saw a great number of the books in the room, and took one to Mr Akerman, at Lord George's particular desire; and also gave a direction to the residence of those persons who had distributed the pamphlets in the Old Bailey.

The records of the conviction of several persons were then read and authenticated; and Akerman, and Hall, the keeper of the new goal, Southwark, were called on for the purpose of proving that there existed at the time, convicts of the same description as those who were supposed to have addressed the pamphlet to the defendant.

Lord George Gordon asked the witnesses, severally, whether he had ever any conference with the persons mentioned in the record? To which they replied in the negative.

He then entered on his defence, which was delivered in a desultory manner, and made up of materials as heterogeneous as ever went to such a composition. A petty fraud, he said, committed in his own family, had first drawn his attention to the laws against felony, when he found that it constituted a capital crime, though the sum taken was no more than eighteen pence. He then entered into a history of our criminal law, from the time of Athelstan, for the purpose of proving that code in its present state to be by much too sanguinary. This, he said, was a subject which struck his heart. He had communicated his ideas to Lord Mansfield, and to the Recorder, who had admitted their propriety; and to Judge Gould, who had desired him to put his thoughts on paper. This was all he had done in the present instance. His idea was only to enlarge the powers of the Judges, though wicked lawyers had attributed to him another intention. He quoted the act of Parliament for sending the convicts to South Wales, as a proof that the Legislature thought with him on the subject. He quoted the Gazette of last Saturday, as a proof of his Majesty's attention to God's laws, which, he said, were directly contrary to the present practice; and he assured the Court, that if he had time to send for his books, he could show them, that every word of his pamphlet was actually in the Bible!

He complained very much of those vexatious prosecutions which were instituted against him. He quoted Blackstone's Commentaries, Book IV. cap. 23. who says, "that informations filed *ex officio*, by the Attorney General, are proper only for such enormous misdemeanours, as peculiarly tend to disturb or endanger the King's government, and in the punishment or prevention of which a moment's delay would be fatal." This, he said, had by no means appeared in his case, as one of the informations against him had been pending for ten, and the other for six months. This extraordinary mode was therefore a grievance on him, which was not justified, as appeared, by any pressing necessity. He exhorted Judge Buller not to lose the present opportunity of

instructing the jury on the disputed point, whether they were to judge of law as well as of fact.—He then complained, that spies had been sent over him by the Treasury for several months; and concluded with repeating his declaration, that his object had been reformation, not tumult.

Judge Buller having briefly summed up the evidence, remarked that there could be no doubt of the fact of the defendant's having written and published the libel, the former of which he had actually confessed. There remained, therefore, only to determine whether the averments in the information were equally true; that is, whether the Judges of the different courts, his Majesty's law officers, were those alluded to, on which the jury were to determine.

The jury, without hesitation, returned their verdict, **GUILTY.**

## KING AGAINST WILKINS.

Mr Wilkins was the printer of the above paper, under the directions of Lord George Gordon. Without entering into particulars, which were not contested, the proof was brought home to him.

In his defence, he made a very cool, deliberate, and sensible speech, in which he solemnly protested, that he knew not, at the time of printing the paper in question, that it contained any thing obnoxious to the government of the country; that he never had sold any of them; and he believed only two papers had been delivered out of the house, besides the proof sheets; all the others had been delivered to Lord George Gordon. It would be a dreadful situation indeed, if a printer of private works was to be answerable for every thing he executed for his customers. It was not a time to refuse an order, even should it be only to the value of four or five pounds, when public and parochial taxes were so enormously high. He could not be expected to be a lawyer, versed in every critical definition of words and phrases, so as to know what constituted a libel; or what might be safely printed, as not being under that predicament. Upon the whole, he contended, that his conduct by no means could be censured, as he had done nothing more than any tradesman would have done in the same situation.

The Jury paid great attention to this defence; but the evidence was directly in point.—**GUILTY.**

## KING AGAINST LORD GEORGE GORDON.

This was upon an information by the Attorney General, for a libel published in the Public Advertiser, against Monsieur Bartholomew, the French Charge d'Affaires, and Count d'Adhemar, the French Minister at this Court.

A fresh special Jury being called over, Lord George stated some particulars respecting his attempting to subpoena Mrs Fitzherbert to give evidence at the trial. The Jury were then sworn, and Mr Law opened the prosecution, by stating the particulars, and reading the paragraph from the newspaper.

Mr Attorney General opened the particulars of the case to the Court and Jury, and said, that amongst the great number of libellous papers which the Gentleman now before the Court had published, it seemed to be strange that he should go so far out of his way, as to libel the French Ambassador, or any Gentleman sent to charge for him, as it could have no view whatever, but to create a misunderstanding between the two Courts. The characters of Gentlemen representing their Sovereign were not thus wantonly to be attacked; otherwise no man could ever serve as an Ambassador from any foreign Court, to the Court of London; because they would be under the apprehension of having themselves attacked in the public papers, and held up as base and infamous characters, as public spies, without any opportunity of gaining redress; for it was not to be supposed that an Ambassador would, or indeed, could condescend, like a private person, to bring his action for damages. The Court, finding himself thus wantonly attacked, sent to the printer, who immediately gave him up Lord George as the author; and that he had received directions, in the first instance to give him up, if entreated upon. He would give his Lordship credit for his openness of conduct.

Upon this fact being represented to him, he, as Attorney General, had exercised the powers which the constitution had wisely given him, and had as speedily as possible, consistent with the nature of such a proceeding, filed the information against the defendant. His first idea was to have prosecuted both the author and publisher; but Mr Henry Woodfall having so speedily given up the author, and having consented to be called as a witness, it would be rather bearing too hard to commence a prosecution against him. The present prosecution was, therefore, in every respect, so proper and necessary to be carried on, that he could find only one objection to it, namely, that it would give the same person another opportunity to behave insolent to the Courts of Justice, and to treat his Majesty's government with contempt. The Attorney then related the circumstance of Lord George taking Count Cagliostro in the coach to the French Minister's; and discoursing about an overture, said to have been made to Cagliostro to return to France. That the libel appeared the next day. After having made several other observations to shew the nature of the offence, he submitted it to the Jury, whether such proceedings ought not to be punished, as tending to create a misunderstanding between two Courts, which were upon the strictest terms of amity and friendship. In justice likewise to the individual, whose character was so unjustly attacked; it was necessary that the Court and Jury should pronounce their judgment upon it.

Mr Beacroft then called John Bolts, who purchased two newspapers at Mr Woodfall's, Ivy-lane. The paragraphs were read, and they agreed with the words of the information.

Henry Sampson Woodfall.—Are you the printer and publisher of those papers?—Yes, I am.

Who did you receive the copy from?—Lord George Gordon.

Have you the original writing?—Yes.

Produce it.—Mr Woodfall produced it accordingly.

Did you receive these papers from Lord George?

Yes.

Put in all the papers you received.—There is another.

Mr Latten, the deputy clerk, read the manuscripts, and Lord George examined the record after him.

As the papers were read, his Lordship discovered some trifling difference in the words, though he said he did not mean to take the advantage of them.

At length the reader came to the names of Count d'Adhemar, which was written in the manuscript d'Adhemar. Lord George compared it with the record, and found it was d'Adhemar. This created a momentary bustle, as a mistake in the name must have been fatal, until the Attorney General recollected that there was a particular Count, charging a libel to the defendant against the Count, by the title, name, and description of d'Adhemar. Lord George said, the Attorney General need not have given himself any trouble, as he should not have availed himself of the mistake.

The paper being read, Lord George questioned Mr Woodfall.

Have I not for many years communicated matters to you respecting public affairs?—Yes.

Did not I authorize you to give me up as the author?—Yes.

When I gave you the paper, did you apprehend it was a libel?—The Court stopped the question.

Mr Frazer, of the Secretary office, was next, and he proved that d'Adhemar was the Ambassador at this Court, and that Bartholomew was Charge d'Affaires. That he was introduced as such at the office in the customary manner.

Lord George. Do you know any thing of d'Adhemar's family at Paris?—No.

Don't you know that he is of very low and mean extraction?—I do not.

Don't you know that he bears a bad character in Paris?—The Court stopped him, by observing, that these questions tended to nothing, as the Count was Ambassador at this Court.

The evidence being closed, Lord George made what he called his defence. He first began by stating the distinction between the two families of d'Adhemar and d'Adhemar. The last was a family of honour and rank, whereas the latter was an upstart, who being plausible and clever, had pushed himself forward to the notice of men in authority.

"very much such another man as Jenkinson was,"—a most hearty laugh. When Count Cagliostro came to England, after having been acquitted by the Parliament of Paris—the same person that robbed him of his plate and jewels, which were deposited at a banker's, procured, through the influence of the Queen, an order to exile him; in order to keep him out of his property. That his vengeance did not stop here; for he continued to publish base, false, and infamous paragraphs about him in the papers, particularly in the Courier de l'Europe. This newspaper was under the immediate patronage and direction of Count d'Adhemar. Cagliostro therefore threw himself under the protection of his Lordship, to extend what influence he might have in his favour in this country. This Count d'Adhemar had a wife, who was a convenient woman to the Queen of France. It was necessary to go into these particulars, as he had been charged with having libelled the Queen of France; whereas it was impossible, as it was known what her character was in every street in Paris. The Court was going to interpose, and stop this irregular discourse; but Lord George, with a marked emphasis, said, he declared it in the face of the Court, that the French Queen was as \*\*\*\*\* as the Empress of Russia.

Mr Attorney General observed—you are a disgrace to the name of an Englishman!

Lord George then continued—After Count Cagliostro had published his case in England, it was a favourite idea with the Queen's party, to get him back to France if possible; for that reason, a person had waited upon him, to shew him an order from Breuteil, purporting, that the order of exile was annulled; and that the person would not deliver the paper to him; so that if, upon these assurances, Cagliostro had been allured to return to France, to recover his property, there would have been an order of exile standing against him at the office of police, without his having any written authority to shew it was annulled; and thus he would have been taken into custody, and perhaps never again heard of.

It was in order to have this matter elucidated, that his Lordship, with Count Cagliostro, waited upon the French minister, where not receiving the information they expected, the paragraph in question was written and published. He contended it was no libel, as it contained nothing but truth in favour of Count Cagliostro, who had as much right to the protection of the laws as Count d'Adhemar, or any other foreigner.—He had nothing further to add, but left his case to the Jury.

After a short charge from the Bench, the Jury instantly returned their verdict, **GUILTY.**

Lord George Gordon asked when sentence would be passed in consequence of these verdicts, and was answered, that would come on of course in the commencement of the next term.

Lord George then very deliberately put up his papers, and walked off.

The counsel for the prosecution were the Attorney and Solicitor General, Mess. Erskine, Beacroft, Baldwin, and Law. On the other side, Lord George Gordon stood alone, and pleaded his poverty as an excuse for having neither advocate nor solicitor.

## LLOYD'S LIST.—June 8.

THE Betsey, Sherborn, from Dunkirk to London, is engaged to an anchor and cable.

The Sisters, Finneane, from London to Cork, struck on a sunken rock the 2d instant near the Land's End, and supposed to have foundered shortly after; the crew were taken up by the William and Mary, of Carnarvon, and brought into Mountbay.

The Marquis of Lansdown, Tolme, was well the 19th of April, in lat. 5. N. long. 22. 30. W. bound to China.

## LONDON.—June 8.

The Prince of Wales has acquired considerable strength within these two last days:—and we are happy to add, every hour is auspicious to his Highness's more perfect recovery.

General Elliot does not leave Gibraltar in the way of recall.—The Royal pleasure is, that he remain there as long as he pleases, or his health will permit—an indulgence avowedly granted as a mark of his Majesty's favour for his services in the protection of that fortress.

Lord Grey, who has lately acceded to that title, was introduced to the King by Lord Breadalbane.

Notwithstanding so much has been said in all the London papers of the late Royal visit to Mr Whitbread's brewery, and the magnitude of that gentleman's concerns, the following concise account will furnish more information than all put together, viz. that the last season he brewed 143,058 barrels of porter.

The publication of Lord George's letters to himself, and the proofs which appeared on the trial on Wednesday, open such a source of deception to the public, that his Lordship may be assured the game is now up, nor will it ever be in his power to gain credit for any good intention in future.

Judgment, it is reported, will be given early in the next week, in the matter of Lord George Gordon, and likewise in the action of Lady Strathmore, against Andrew Robinson Bowes, Esq. and others.

The mention of the affairs of Holland in His Majesty's speech had some effect on our funds, but they have been rising ever since—a proof that a Dutch war would not have the effect now it had formerly, when we were in alliance with them, and when this country might have been expected to take an active part.

Several families of distinction have lately arrived from Holland to reside here for a time, until some decisive steps are taken to quell the tumults which prevail in that distracted Republic.

In case the Anti-Orange prevail in the United Provinces, and the Stadtholder be deposed, an entire revolution may be expected in their constitution, and whether, for the better or the worse, let the French faction, which are at the bottom of it, tell.

Should the present disturbances in Holland rise to any height, France, no doubt, will have an eye to the Cape, as well as to the Spice Islands—and will take care of those valuable possessions for their good friends the Burgomasters.

The Amsterdam Gazette of May 31, contains the following intelligence:

On the 30th of last month 300 rioters assembled together in Amsterdam, to destroy the houses of Mr Van Erntlon, a laceman, a bookeller of the name of Arends, the Burgomaster Redorp, and the Burgomaster Deedel—all of them men of eminence and attached to the Prince of Orange. The latter had previously received a hint of their intention, and prepared himself for the event. In attempting to break open his house, they were resisted by a party concealed within, on which a battle ensued, and many lives were lost on both sides. They then went to the houses of the Burgomaster Beels, which they plundered of every thing they met with. Many more houses were destroyed on the same day by the mob appointed by the same party.

Thus says the Amsterdam Gazette: but we have received the following particulars through a private channel:—That a riot had happened in Amsterdam on the 30th of May, which grew to such an amazing height, that a mob of the patriot party, to the number of 200 and upwards, assembled and pulled down two of the Burgomasters' houses, and 20 others, whose names are particularly mentioned; that in consequence many of the rioters were apprehended, and immediately hung up in *terrorem* to the rest. The Burgomaster Beels is since dead, but it is said to have proceeded entirely from apprehension and fear, as there is no account of his having received any particular injury.

On Wednesday, the Dutch Ambassador gave an elegant dinner to our Ministry, and the foreign Ministers, presided by the French Ambassador, to which were invited the Ducs de Polignac and de Guiche; and afterwards the whole company went to spend the evening at Ranelagh.

It is reported, that the French Ambassador is suddenly recalled, and that he will immediately leave this country.

A very serious demur has happened in the course of the commercial intercourse with France, which by no means augurs well of its operation. By the treaty, both the high contracting parties agreed to appoint Consuls on the footing of the most favoured nation. In France, Consuls have very high privileges—in this country they have none. The French, it seems, require that the principle of reciprocity shall be preserved in this particular, as well as in all the rest, and that their Consuls shall have equal privileges in England that the English shall enjoy in France. This has not been complied with on our parts, as the laws of the land supply every assistance which can be necessary. The consequence is, however, that the French, on their parts, have not suffered the English ships to unload; and the late wine act requiring that all wine should be loaded with the certificate, which should be signed by the Consul, no ships with French wines on board have been suffered to unload in our ports but with a permission from the Treasury. The appointment of Consuls is the ostensible reason given for the conduct of France; but there are not wanting those who assert, that the true occasion is—a secret article which has not been complied with by us.

Whatever may be the true reason of the interruption, there is one thing certain and alarming, That there have been immense imports of brandy and other articles not checked by the late wine act, and that on our part the exports have been comparatively nothing. There is not one ship at present in the river taking in goods for France.

Indeed the whole conduct of France is pregnant with alarm. They have by an arrest, as our readers have seen, opened a certain number of ports (9



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English ships, but in that number they have not included the port of Marseilles, the only place where we could procure an assured cargo, by which they condemn us to a circuitous navigation; nor have they destroyed the barriers, or internal custom-houses.

**SHORT STATEMENT of an ACT for making allowances to the Dealers in Foreign Wines, for the stock of certain Foreign Wines, in their possession, at a certain time, upon which the duties on importation have been paid; and for amending several laws relative to the revenue of Excise.**

It recites the act of 27 Geo. III. cap. 13, for repealing the several duties of Customs and Excise, and granting other duties in lieu thereof.—It then enacts, That out of the duties of Foreign Wine imposed by the recited act, are to be paid to the Dealers in such Wine for their stock between May 9 and 15, the sums following, viz. For every ton of French Wine imported into the port of London, 49 l. 4d. For every ton of Portugal or Spanish Wine so imported, 14 l. 9 s. 10 d. For every ton of French Wine imported into any other port than London, 48 l. 17 s. 3 d. For every ton of Portugal or Spanish Wine so imported 12 pounds 18 shillings and eight pence. No allowances to be paid unless applied for before July 5, 1787, &c.—No such allowances to be made unless a certificate be produced, that a duty of Customs had been paid.—And no Dealer to be entitled to any allowance until a month after application, nor unless his stock exceed a ton.—Allowances to be paid in four equal payments; the second at the end of three months, the third at the end of six months, and the fourth thereof at the end of nine months, from the time of the first payment's being made; with a proviso, that in case any Foreign Wines, for which a return of part of the duties may have been claimed in pursuance of this act, shall be entered and shipped for exportation, in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, such Wine shall be entitled to the drawback as Wine imported after May 10, 1787.—That in Foreign Wines, if any excess be found in the stock of any dealer, it is forfeited, and also double its value.—All allowances to be paid out of any Excise duties, if those on Foreign Wines should be insufficient.

Lord Sydney is mentioned to succeed his Grace of Rutland in the Vice-royalty of Ireland on that Nobleman's return, which is expected in the course of this summer.

Yesterday a cause was heard in the Court of King's Bench, Guildhall, in which Monf. Des Enfans, a collector of pictures, was plaintiff, and Monf. Vandergucht, defendant. The contest was respecting a picture, which the latter had sold to the former for 600 l. as the genuine production of Poussin. Some doubts, however, arising, whether it was really from the pencil of that master, Monf. Des Enfans brought the present action, for the amount of the price, which he had given.—After a long hearing, in the course of which Mr Gainborough, Mr West, Mr Copley, and upwards of twenty other artists and connoisseurs were examined, a verdict was given for the plaintiff.—The opinions, however, were so various and contradictory, that honest Jack Lee could not but exclaim with Sterne, "of all the canes that are wanted in this canting world, there is none so tormenting as the cane of criticism."—A French Gentleman, who was examined on the part of the plaintiff, excited much laughter, by declaring it as his opinion, that the Virgin was injured,—as she was now bigger than when he had seen her in France.

Wednesday Henry Sterne, alias Gentleman Harry, was brought before the sitting Magistrates as Justice Hyde's officer, and finally committed, to take his trial next sessions at the Old Bailey, on a charge of having stolen the Order of St George from the ribbon on the side of his Grace of Beaufort, on his Majesty's birth-day last. The prisoner is of middle stature, and very genteel.—The interrogatories that were put to him, and his replies, being of a singular nature, we shall state them verbatim as they occurred.

The Magistrate who presided on the bench, first asked Gentleman Harry to what profession he was bred, and how he had been educated?—to which he replied, "It was of very little consequence to his worship, and begged of him not to ask any questions that did not apply to the case; for it was, he observed, only waiting his *Worship's* precious time to answer them."—The Magistrate, irritated at his insolent effrontery, told him—"That he was as great a rascal as any in England."—"That (replied Gentleman Harry) is language which at once betrays your ignorance as a Magistrate, and your illiberality as a man; and if you are younger than you are, and not sitting on that bench, you should meet me as a gentleman, for this unparalleled conduct."—"I don't wish to meet you in any where (replied his Worship) for I am persuaded you would rob me if you had it in your power?"—"You might make yourself easy on that score (replied the prisoner) for I believe you have nothing to lose." The bench told him he had better be silent, or he should suffer for his insolence. "Gentlemen, (said the prisoner) I am persuaded that you will show me no favour, and I will not suffer you tamely to insult me, in this unfortunate predicament." The prisoner offered no defence, but read the depositions made against him by the Duke of Beaufort, his Grace's footman, and one of the Court Marshals; he politely thanked the Duke of Beaufort for his humanity, in interposing to prevent the mob from offering him personal violence when he was apprehended; he was then conveyed to Newgate.

At the sitting at Guildhall, in the King's Bench, the following cause was tried:—

On Tuesday Hay versus Haldimand:—This was an action of trespass and false imprisonment, brought by the plaintiff, Mr Charles Hay, a wine-cooper of Quebec, against Sir Frederick Haldimand, as Governor of that province, for arresting him on suspicion of high treason, as a man disaffected to the King's government and measures, during the late disputes with America, and confining him to a loath-

some cell, during the space of three years and sixteen days.

Mr Bearcroft, counsel for the plaintiff, opened the case with all the brilliancy of a young orator, and with that mature judgment which results from great experience—he proved the warrant of commitment, dated 10th April 1780, signed by H. S. Crummay, by order of his Excellency the Governor; and the term of the imprisonment was candidly admitted by the other side.

Mr Arthur Murphy, on the same side with Mr Bearcroft, examined several witnesses, particularly Hector Macawley, who proved that the plaintiff was arrested and sent to the *Preson*, the military prison, 16 feet by 24, along with seven other prisoners, the filth and nastiness of which was so excessive, that the plaintiff's health was considerably impaired; that all access to him was denied; and that his wife could only procure an interview by means of disguising herself in the habit of a Canadian woman; it was also in evidence, that for a considerable length of time, the prisoners were obliged to perform the necessities of nature in a large tub which stood in one corner of the room.

Several depositions also were read, which proved, that at the *siege of Quebec*, Mr Hay had refused to take an active part in defending the place, and had with many other gentlemen, on the Governor's proclamation for that purpose, retired from the city.

The prosecutor's case being thus proved, Mr Erskine, for the defendant, made a most animated speech. He represented Sir Frederick Haldimand as a foreigner employed by his Majesty in a war of much difficulty; who, with the exception of a few Sovereign Princes, was the only foreigner who ever obtained any title in this country; and who deserved it the more, as the only province now remaining out of our extensive empire in America, was preserved by the activity, and meritorious services of this foreigner, who was the defendant in the present action. His Majesty had intrusted him, by a commission (which he then read) with the fullest powers, not only military but civil, which would be a sufficient justification against the process now depending. But independent of the authority with which he was invested, and the circumstances which led him to the proceeding, he hoped the Jury would in the first instance reflect on what would be the reasoning of every officer in future, when his personal security was opposed to that of the state. It was not to be imagined, that every officer was sufficiently a lawyer to know what may be the point of law in every part of his conduct; nor would it be very advisable to make it a necessary consideration for a General, under great exigencies, to reflect how the measures he might be inclined to take, would be approved of by a Jury at Guildhall. Waving, however, every defence of that kind, he would rest the defence chiefly on the discretion and authority which his Majesty's commission afforded the defendant; and would contend, that Sir Frederick Haldimand was not only justifiable, but extremely meritorious, in what he had done.

He then produced General M'Lean, as a witness, who proved, that on the prospect of Quebec being besieged by General Arnold, he, as Deputy-Governor, had summoned the inhabitants, and had required their assistance to defend the place; but that Mr Hay among others had refused to do so; that some time after this, two men were apprehended in the woods, one of which, Kenny, appeared to be a servant to Mr Hay; that two bills for 150 l. with a letter of credit to Mr Cruden, was found upon Kenny, with a certificate from his old master, of his fidelity and service, couched in very equivocal and ambiguous terms; that he, General M'Lean, had transmitted this intelligence to General Haldimand; with his suspicions that the certificate in question was calculated only for the purpose of recommending him to the rebels, the better to foment the disposition which then subsisted of joining the American and French army, to reduce Quebec. A variety of other minute circumstances fully proved that Mr Hay very much disapproved of the American war; but no evidence of absolute disloyalty was given against him.

Sir H. Clinton confirmed the account of the province of Canada being threatened with an attack from the French and Americans conjunctively, at the time of this imprisonment.

General Robinson's testimony went to the same purpose.

The whole evidence being closed, Mr Bearcroft replied to Mr Erskine, and stated that the conduct of General Haldimand, however injudicious, was by no means to be considered as intentionally wrong. He also admitted, that he was invested with a commission of civil as well as military authority; but he at the same time contended, that at the time this violence was committed, the province of Canada was in the most profound peace; the act for suspending the *habeas corpus* act was fully expired, and there was no legal ground whatever for committing the plaintiff. Nor was there any power to be delegated from the constitutional privileges of this country, which could authorise such a commitment as that under which the plaintiff was confined of "being kept in custody till further orders." He defied his opponents to mention any act which could justify such a proceeding under any enquiry, and the more so, as there was no legal proof of even sufficient ground for suspicion of misconduct in Mr Hay.

Judge Buller, in his charge to the Jury, said it admitted of no dispute, but that the defendant was invested, by his commission, with powers as well civil as military, but considered it at the same time equally evident, that, in the present transaction, he acted solely in his civil capacity. He was equally sensible, that there was no law which could justify such a commitment as that which affected the plaintiff; nor was the defendant, in his civil capacity, admitted to receive any other suspicion to justify a commitment, but what was given on oath—a requisite which, in this case, was wholly dispensed with. The only question then for the Jury was, whether the ground was laid sufficiently strong; which, af-

ter recapitulating the various points of evidence, appeared to him by no means to be the case. He recommended, notwithstanding, that the Jury might take into their consideration the motives on which the General acted, which certainly were good ones; and, therefore, without considering whether he had any chance of being reimbursed by the public or not, they should pay some attention to his motives, in the damages they might award, should they give a verdict for the plaintiff.

The Jury, after a little consideration, found a verdict of *Two Hundred Pounds* damages against the defendant.

**PRICE OF STOCKS, JUNE 8.**  
Bank Stock, —  
New 4 per cent. 1777, 95 1/4  
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 115  
3 per cent. red. 75 1/2  
3 per cent. con. Int. 77 1/2  
for the open.  
3 per cent. 1726, —  
Long Ann. 22 7-16ths  
30 Years Ann. 1778, 13 1/2  
India Stock, —  
3 per cent. India Ann. 73 1/2  
India Bonds, 63 1/2  
South Sea Stock, —  
Old S. S. Ann. —  
New ditto, —  
3 per cent. 1751, —  
New Navy and Vict. Bills, —  
Exch. Bills, —  
Lottery Tickets, 16 l. 1 s. 1 d.  
6 d. a 13 l. 19 s. 6 d.

**WIND AT DEAL, JUNE 7. S. W.**

**EDINBURGH.**

**PRINCE OF WALES.**  
It is with particular pleasure we can assure our readers, from the very best authority, that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales continues mending apace every day. His rest of nights is very good, and little quickness of pulse or cough now remains. There is no truth, however, in what is stated in the Morning Herald of the 8th instant, received by this post, that his Royal Highness had dined with their Majesties at Kew. He has not yet left Carleton-house, though it is expected he will soon be so far recovered as to be enabled to take possession of the apartments fitted up for his reception at Kew.

Thursday evening, Lady Charlotte Dundas, wife of Sir Thomas Dundas, and sister to the Right Hon. Earl Fitzwilliam, was safely delivered of a daughter at their seat at Upleatham, in Yorkshire.

Mrs Gordon of Techmure died at Stoney Bank Saturday morning last, the 9th instant.

Died at his house in Calross, on Monday, 4th instant, Mr Thomas Bruce, late Deputy-clerk of Session.

Died at Ayr, on her way to Ireland, on the 15th of May, Mrs Jean Macnamara, wife of Lieutenant William Ferguson of the Invalids, on the Jersey establishment.

It is thought that the present contest in Fife will not be inferior in keenness to any of the former. So great is the eagerness of the parties, that we hear Sir James Erskine went post for London only this morning, in the course of the canvass, with a view to be back again before the end of the week.

On Thursday last, came on before the Justices of the Peace for the county of Edinburgh, a trial of a most important nature to this country. It was for the rectification of 21 cases of Geneva removing from the rectifying stock of Mr Stein of Kilbegie to Edinburgh, accompanied with permits, as Geneva made from malt and other grain by Mr Stein. The Excise officers maintained, that it was foreign Geneva; and that it was of a quality greatly superior to any British made gin. Some of the most respectable officers in the Excise, and rectifiers of the greatest skill, were examined on the part of the prosecutor, all of whom swore to the excellent quality of the Geneva, that it was equal to foreign. One of the rectifiers acknowledged that he would have thought it foreign, if he had not purchased some of the same quality, made by Mr Stein. Many persons in Court talked the spirits, and agreed, that if it was not foreign, it was equally good. Mr Stein brought his servants, who made the spirits, and put them in the casks; the carriers who removed the spirits; and other persons where the casks stopped by the way, to prove the manufacture and identity thereof. A sample was also brought over from Mr Stein's rectifying house, of some of the same Geneva still remaining on hand, of about 3000 gallons, all prepared in the same way, which agreed precisely with that seized.—The Court, as well as the conductors of the prosecution, showed much satisfaction on seeing this valuable branch of manufacture brought to such perfection in this country, and the Court ordered the spirits to be restored; but, in respect of the similarity of these spirits to foreign, and the hitherto general belief of the country, that no Geneva could be made in Scotland of such a quality, they found that the officers were entitled to a certificate of a probable cause of seizure.

To-morrow, the Lords of Session, and the Barons of Exchequer, sit down for the dispatch of business before their respective Courts.

The Student of Medicine is not dead of the wound he received in a duel; as mentioned in our last, by mistake; on the contrary, we are informed, he is now thought to be out of danger.

Wednesday, the Right Hon. Thomas Orde, Esq; Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, passed through Newcastle, on a visit to his brother William Orde, Esq; at Morpeth.

A more curious incident than the crows building their nest upon the spire of the Exchange, in Newcastle, has happened last week: Two sparrows having built their nest upon the top-mast of a ship, lying at their quay, and deposited therein six eggs.

A human skeleton was dug up a few days ago from the ruins of Leicester Abbey; which, from circumstances, is supposed to be that of Cardinal Wolsey.

As this is the season for sowing turnips, a correspondent recommends to Farmers and Gardeners, the following *antidote for the Fly*. For one acre; one cart load of night soil, (human ordure) six pounds of flour of brimstone, six pounds of allum beat fine, three loads of rotten horse dung, and two loads of dry mould, or as much as to make it rather crumbly. After the land is sown, throw this mixture over as even as possible, then harrow and roll it.

This morning, died, in the Royal Infirmary, the Rev. Mr John Proudfoot, who had the misfortune of breaking his leg on Friday, as mentioned in our last. He unfortunately fell on Saturday night, and continued very bad till this morning about nine, when he expired. He has left a wife and several children.

**Extract of a letter from Kelfo, June 8.**  
On Tuesday evening, a servant of Mr Thomas Scott's, tenant at Nisbet, on his road home with a cart-load of lime, fell from his cart, near the stand on the race ground at Caverton-edge, and one of the wheels going over him, he was crushed in such a manner, that he expired before the person who found him got him conveyed to Grahamslaw, which is about a mile from the place where the accident happened.

Last Friday, a miller in this neighbourhood had his pocket picked in our market of 13 l. and a servant girl lost her half year's wages in the same manner.

On Tuesday night we had a very sharp frost, on Wednesday there fell several heavy showers of hail, and as the weather has continued cold and stormy ever since, we fear the little fruit there was will be totally destroyed.

At Jedburgh fair, on Tuesday last, there was but a small show of black cattle and horses, but they both sold at high prices.

**Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 5.**  
The speedy return of his Grace the Duke of Rutland from Lambay, according to the rumour of the town, is accounted for in the following manner: Some malicious person, envying, as it is to be supposed, his Grace, the pleasure of his excursion, counterfeited a card, and left it at the Castle, as if from the Lord M——, requesting that his Grace would honour his L——, and several of the nobility, &c. with his presence, at a state dinner to be given at the Mansion-house on Saturday evening.—His Grace, with that affability, for which he is not a little remarkable, prepared to comply with this fictitious invitation, and on Saturday morning returned to town. After having dressed at the Castle, at the appointed hour, he drove to the Mansion-house, when lo! the Lord M—— was absent, and none of the domestics had received any orders whatever, relative to the dinner, or the reception of his Grace! and he was obliged to depart, chagrined to a great degree at the ill-natured imposition.

Other reports attribute the above misunderstanding to official neglect.

Thursday last the Friendship of Belfast, Capt. Mc-Cadam, sailed for Newcastle and Philadelphia, having on board about 250 passengers.

The Mary, a smuggling cutter, from France, laden with brandy, tobacco, and wine, was taken off Red Bay, on Thursday last night, by the Loughlinne revenue cruiser, Captain Britton.—During the chase she threw part of her cargo overboard.

Early on Saturday morning, Mr James O'nam, attended by a party of the 4th horse, surprised in their beds Patrick Weston, and several other persons at Werganstown, who were charged before him with felony, riots, &c. and with having beat, stabbed, and dreadfully wounded four men; and when the villains thought them dead, they put them into a ditch, and threw straw over them.—There are now six of those persons in Kilmalham goal, waiting their trials at next commission.

**Thermometer and Barometer since our last:**  
Therm. Bar.  
Saturday, June 9, 8 o'clock, P. M. 69 29.9  
Sunday, — 10. 3 — A. M. 60 30  
— 8 — P. M. 53 30  
Monday, — 11. 8 — A. M. 56 30

**ARRIVED AT LEITH.**  
June 9. George, Savage, from London, with grain.  
Robert and Francis, Ritchie, from Blackney, ditto.  
Dispatch, Finlay, from Loughorn, with goods.  
Emergency, Rogers, from Edinburgh, with grain.  
11. Eetley, Lamb, from London, with goods.  
Friendship, Miln, from Aberdeen, in ballast.  
Providence, Wilkin, from Berwick, with food.  
Jean, Napier, from Glasgow, with vitriol.  
Anne, Kidd, from Widdowach, with grain.  
Grizel, Indies, from Borrowstouness, with coal & goods.  
Janet and Peggy, Martin, from Edinburgh, with wood.  
Friend's Goodwill, Swift, from Hull, with wood.  
Friendship, More, from Ipswich, with grain.

**ROSS-SHIRE CESS.**

THE General Meeting of the 30th April last, directed their Collectors to pursue the most effectual and speedy means for procuring payment of the arrears of Cess, and other duties due from the County for the year 1785, and proceedings; and ordered public notice to be given of their instructions. In compliance therefore with the orders of the meeting, the collector gives this public intimation; certifying all such as do not make immediate payment, that the most rigid measures shall be pursued to enforce it. The demands from the Receiver General are so unanimously pressing, that the collector has every reason to expect, that quitting will be directed forthwith. Not to be repeated.

**Lands of Monkland.**

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Wednesday 5th July 1787, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE Lands and Estate of MONKLAND, with the Superiorities thereto belonging. The property-lands consist of about 447 Scots acres, of which about 388 acres are arable, 54h natural wood and planting, and 5 acres moor; all lying contiguous in the parishes of East and Old Monkland and Bothwell. There is a commodious mansion-house upon the estate, in good repair, with suitable offices, fit to accommodate a large family. The house is pleasantly situated on the banks of North Calder, 31 miles distant from Edinburgh, 12 from Glasgow, 7 from Hamilton, and 3 from Airdrie; to all which there are good turnpike roads. This last is a flourishing village, where the neighbouring families can be supplied with every necessary.

The net rent, after deduction of public burdens, is above 385 l. Sterling, exclusive of the wood, planting, and coal. The lands hold mostly of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county.

The coal in this estate is of great importance, as there are five different seams of it running through the whole lands, one of which is ten feet thick, and is within eight fathoms of the surface. The coal in the feus is likewise reserved to the superior.

The rental, title-deeds, and plan of the lands, are in the hands of Daniel Hamilton clerk to the signet, Windmill-street, who has power to conclude a private bargain, and to whom, or to the proprietor, or his officer at Monkland-house, any person wishing for further information may apply.



## CONSOLATION

For those in any degree afflicted with the SCURVY, &c. BEING a short Abstract from a few of the Cases published by Mr. HAYMAN, of Great Marlborough-Street, London, viz. "Cure of the piles; recently performed by a few Bottles of his MARETANT'S DROPS, on Mr. Harvey, a respectable ship-builder, of Poole, Dorset." "Cure of the scurvy, attended with an alarming ulcer over the left eye; performed on Captain Rogers; certified by Messrs. A. Browne and Son, Bristol." "Cure of a cancerous knee, attended with twelve running sores; performed on the daughter of Mr. D. Webb, of Cumnock, Ayrshire; certified by her father." "Cure of a fistulous disorder, which frequently discharged so profusely as to reduce the patient to the most feeble state; performed on Mr. George Muirhead, of Collington, near Edinburgh; corroborated by Messrs. Husband, Elder, and Co. of that city." "Cure of a scorbatic disorder, which had confined the patient to her apartment twelve months; performed on a lady at Peterborough; certified by Mr. J. R. Jacob of that city." "Cure, exemplifying the excellence of these drops in correcting a coagulated state of the blood; certified by Mr. J. Gander, of Sherborne, Dorset; six bottles having perfectly relieved Mr. Henry Warren, of Chetnole, near that place, though deprived of the use of his limbs." "Cure of universal boils and blisters, which tormented the patient several years, and which no medicine he before had recourse to could diminish; performed on Mr. Bannan, of King's Street, St. James's Square." "Cure of an ichorous scorbatic humour, which many years interrupted the patient's rest, whose arms, hands, and fingers discharged a profuse and corrosive matter; performed on Mr. Cogan, of Tallow-Chandler's Hall, London." "Cure of ulcerated legs; performed on Mrs. Osmond, of Bayford, and certified by Dr. Barrett and Co. druggists, at Wincanton, Somerset." "Cure of a scorbatic disorder of ten years standing, where a mortification was hourly expected; performed on Mr. Dennis, of Cavendish, Suffolk, whose case was so well known, as to occasion a general use of the medicine in that and the adjacent counties, where its virtues were repeatedly testified."

For a fuller account, see a Treatise delivered with the Drops, in which Mr. Hayman has introduced ample directions to his patients; and to protect them against counterfeits, he has obtained from the Honourable Commissioners permission to have his name and residence, viz. "J. HAYMAN, MAN, Mariner's Street," engraved in the Government Label, denominated the duty on each bottle, printed at the Stamp-Office, by order of the Commissioners, to secure his property, and the health of the afflicted, against counterfeits; and thus labelled, they are sold price 5 s. 5 d. per bottle, at Mr. Hayman's house, and by Messrs. HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. Edinburgh; Mr. A. McDonald, Glasgow; Messrs. Morrison and Son, Perth; Mr. R. Garden, Aberdeen; Mr. A. Wylie, Dumfries; and by some licensed Vender of Prepared Medicines in every town in Great Britain.

### Sale of Lands in Linlithgow-shire.

To be SOLD, under the authority of a decree of the Right Hon. the Lords of Council and Session, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 13th day of June next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE Lands and Barony of BLACKCRAIG, and Lands of WESTER BINNY, otherwise BIN-HALL, and others, lying in the parishes of Ecclelunachin and Linlithgow, of 476 l. 9 s. 1 d. Sterling yearly rent, free of King's cess, and all other public burdens. These lands hold blench of the Crown. The value thereof is 1219 l. 13 s. 4 d. Scots. They consist of 803 Scots acres, mostly arable in property, besides the superiority of 109 acres held feu of the estate, which lies compact together, and a great part thereof inclosed, and capable of improvement, being within a few miles of Linlithgow.

The title-deeds are clear, and may be seen, together with a rental and plan of the estate, and the conditions of sale, in the hands of Thomas Tod, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who has power to treat for a private sale.

### FARMS IN GALLOWAY.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain, THE LANDS of BALMORE, MUILE, and KENMURE, together or separately. These Farms supposed to consist of about 1000 acres; lie contiguous; are six miles from Glenluce, and nine from Newton-Stewart.

The great military road passes through them for above a mile and a quarter. The Farms are nearly of the same extent, and are rented together at 100 l. per annum (free from all deductions,) for four years, but if let for a longer period, a considerable rise would take place; and they are besides very capable of improvement, a great part of each being arable; and time may be had at Glenluce.

If not sold by the 10th July, these lands will on that day be put up to public sale at Wigton, and the upset price advertised sometime before the day of sale.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Erskine, clerk to the signet, Edinburgh; Mr. Samuel McCall at Newton-Stewart, or William McConnell at Wigton, who will receive offers from persons inclining to purchase.

### Lands in Linlithgowshire for Sale.

To be SOLD within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 18th day of July 1787, at six o'clock afternoon.

The following LANDS in the Sheriffdom of Linlithgow in whole or in Lots, (if in Lots, the following are proposed.)

LOT I. The Lands of WOODQUARER, GARTMORE, NEWHOUSE, TANNOCHE, CRAIGHEAD, and BACKSIDE, all possessed by James Sinclair, containing about 345 Scots acres—Free rent 9 l. 17 s. 6 d. Sterling.

N. B. The tack of these lands expires at Martinmas 1794, but the tenant is entitled in certain events, to a renewal of it for twenty-one years, on payment of a grassum of 80 l. Sterling.

LOT II. The Lands of EASTER and WESTER CANTIE, WESTER DRUMBOWIE, or RODDINGS and HEIGHTS, and Back of the Moss, containing about 429 Scots acres—Free rent 72 l. 10 s. 6 d. Sterling.

N. B. The rent of one of the farms in this lot rises 2 l. at Martinmas 1792.

LOT III. The Lands of CRAIGENGALL and OVERHILLHOUSE, containing about 430 Scots acres—Free rent 98 l. 19 s. 10 d. Sterling.

N. B. The rent of one of the farms in this lot rises 5 l. 10 s. at Martinmas 1792.

LOT IV. The Lands of EAST CRAIGS of OGILFACE, containing about 228 Scots acres—Free rent 67 l. 11 s. 7 d. Sterling.

N. B. The tack of these lands expires at Martinmas 1794, but the tenant is entitled in certain events, to a renewal of it for twenty-one years, on payment of a grassum of 60 l. Sterling.

LOT V. The Lands of KIPPS, containing about 140 Scots acres—Free rent 43 l. 17 s. 9 d. Sterling.

N. B. This farm is open at Martinmas next.

LOT VI. The Half of the MILL and MILL LANDS of TORPHICHEN—Free rent 17 l. 11 s. Sterling.

The whole foregoing lands lie in the parish of Torphichen, and Sheriffdom of Linlithgow, and hold feu of subjects. The entries of singular successors in lots No. I. II. and IV. are taxed to double the feu-duty.—The first four lots lie contiguous.

The rentals, articles of sale, progress of writs, and surveys, may be seen in the hands of Mr. Erskine, clerk to the signet; and the hands will be shown by James Sinclair, agent in Woodquarier.

## SCOTCH TARRAS, OR CEMENT.

THOMAS SMALE, Mason and Architect in Dundee, several years ago discovered the art of making TARRAS or CEMENT, which, when properly mixed with lime, composes a mortar that hardens under water to the consistency of stone, and is fit for setting and jointing all kinds of aquatic works. Another kind of this cement is made for setting and jointing hewed work in any building, and for pointing walls and roofs that draw water.

The Tarras is made from materials found in this country, and has been used in different parts of Great Britain, and found to answer all the purposes of, and equal in strength and goodness to the best foreign tarras or cement, and can be had much cheaper.

Samples of the tarras will be given gratis to those employed in fortifications, bridges, and other buildings, where large quantities of this kind of mortar is needed, that they may satisfy themselves of its sufficiency; and printed instructions will be given for preparing the mortar, and making it of a glutinous nature for the work intended.

Thomas Smart begs leave to offer his humble and hearty thanks to the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Artists, and others, that have already encouraged him in this branch, and he is led to hope for the patronage and further encouragement of well-wishers to their country and its improvements.

The tarras is sold at the Manufactory, Whitehall's Close, Dundee, at the moderate rate of 11. 4s. Sterling per hog-head, containing six hundred weight, or in small quantities at that rate. Committions will be carefully attended to.

## NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM MOIR, late Merchant in Campvere.

THESE are requiring the whole Creditors of the said William Moir, to lodge their respective claims, and oaths of verity thereon, with the Honourable Court of Arbitrators in the city of Campvere, on or before the 18th August next: certifying all those who fail to do so, that they will be cut out of any share of the said William Moir's effects. It will be proper to transmit the claims to any merchant in Campvere, who will produce same in said Court.

## SUBTACK.

THE FARM of REDHOUSE, lying in the parish of Aberlady, and county of Haddington, is to be let.

It consists of 127 Scots acres of as good arable land as any in East Lothian. There is an exceeding good dwelling-house, commanding a most extensive prospect, and proper offices upon the farm. There is also a garden and orchard of about three acres, and three dovecots, well stocked, and in great order. Coal and lime are in the neighbourhood; and the price reasonable.

Having a command of water, and more offices than are necessary for the farm, a soap or starch-work, a distillery, or brewery, could be erected at a small expense; and the latter is much wanted in that part of the country.

There are 16 acres of the land in fallow. Entry to the houses and grays may be had immediately; to the arable land at the separation of the crop, and to the garden and dovecots at Martinmas next.

William Charles Craigie, writer to the signet, will show the principal tack, and has full power to conclude a bargain. A servant on the ground will show the premises.

On Wednesday the 11th day of July next, between the hours of five and six afternoon, will be exposed to public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh.

THE Lands of DUNLOSKINMORE, and SEVERAL TENEMENTS in and about the village of Dunoon, lying within the parish of Dunoon, lordship of Cowall, and Sheriffdom of Argyll.—Also, the Lands of TORROBOLS, in the island of Mull, and shire of Argyll, advantageously situated on the point of Mull, chiefly on limestone and marl; and as they are contiguous to Mr. Campbell of Shawfield's mines, there is reason to suppose, that the veins run into them.

The articles of roup, rentals of the lands, and inventories of the progress of writs, may be seen in the hands of Alexander Duncan, writer to the signet; or William McEwan, writer in Edinburgh; to either of whom intending purchasers may apply.

### Sale of Lands in Fife.

To be SOLD by Public Roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 25th day of July next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE LANDS of STRATHRUDDIE, in the parish of Auchtermuchty, and shire of Fife. These lands consist of about 130 Scots acres, all arable, are divided into 22 parks, and lie in the neighbourhood of coal and lime, in a pleasant situation, at the foot of that fertile Strath, formerly of the same name, about half a mile to the west of Kingliffie.

The quality of the soil is superior to any in the neighbourhood, remarkably well adapted for a grass farm, and by a late addition of an excellent meadow, and other grounds, consisting of about 22 acres, the value as well as beauty and regularity of the lands have been much increased. A very extensive bog or one moist marl, lying in the middle of the farm, about a foot and an half from the surface, has been newly discovered; the quantity of which will be immediately ascertained for the inspection of those inclining to purchase.—There is also coal in the grounds.

They hold blench of the Crown. Their valued rent is 123 l. The tenants are purchased, and they have a family seat in the church of Auchtermuchty.

As frequent applications have been made for feus of the lands, on account of the many commodious situations which they afford for small possessions, they are proposed to be sold, either together, or in lots of 8 or 16 acres, as purchasers may incline.

For further particulars, apply to James Spence, junior, writer, Teviot-row, Edinburgh; or to the proprietor residing on the lands, who will show the same, and either conclude a private bargain for the whole, or in lots, if a sufficient number of feuars shall appear.

## FARMS TO LET.

To be LET upon Grassums, and for such term of years as shall be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitfunday 1788, the following FARMS, all lying in the county of Peebles, viz.

Parish of STOBO.		
Farms.	Posseffors.	Rent.
EASTER HAPPREW,	James Gibson,	L. 131 0 0
WESTER HAPPREW,	John Alexander,	158 0 0
Parish of NEWLANDS.		
NETHER DROCHIL,	Thomas Hall,	78 0 0
OVER DROCHIL,	Robert Symington,	43 0 0
WHITESIDE,	James Murray,	109 0 0
FLEMINGTON MILL,	James Murray,	99 0 0
Parish of PEEBLES.		
EDSTON,	{ Alex. Horsburgh } { and John Salton, }	149 0 0
JEDDERFIELD,	David Grievie,	18 4 0
Parish of LYNE.		
LYNE and HALLYNE,	Alexander Gray,	94 4 0
HAMILDEAN,	Alexander Gray,	71 5 0

N. B. The three last mentioned farms may be entered to at Whitfunday first 1787.

Such persons as incline to become tacksmen of any of the above farms, will please give in their proposals to John Tait, writer to the signet, Park Place, Edinburgh; and none of the offers will be made public, excepting such as shall be accepted of.

N. B. The farms will be shown by John Hunter in Peebles, baron-officer of the estates.

## Judicial Sale by Adjournment,

And Upset Price Reduced.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 21st June 1787, between the hours of four and six afternoon, the following SUBJECTS, which pertained to James Grant of Carron, viz.

An HERITABLE DEBT of 800 l. Sterling of principal, with annuals due thereon since the term of Martinmas 1778, constituted by heritable bond over the lands and barony of Redcastle, lying in the parishes of Kilmarn and Kilmuir, and shire of Ross, and to which the said James Grant of Carron has right by process; the value of which heritable debt is proven to be,

Principal sum in said bond, L. 800 0 0

Interest due thereon since Martinmas 1778, to the 14th December 1786, when the said debt was first exposed to sale, 323 12 3

Sum at which the said debt was first exposed to sale, L. 1123 12 3

But which is now to be exposed to sale at the upset price of 1000 l. Sterling.

The titles and articles of sale are in the office of Mr. Alexander Ross, depute-clerk of Session.

### The Estate of Old Montrose.

To be SOLD by public auction, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 3d day of July next, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE LANDS and BARONY of OLD MONTROSE, THE LANDS of MARYTOWN, BONNITOWN and FULBERTOWN, and others, all lying in the parish of Marytown, and shire of Forfar.

The free rental of this estate is 1107 l. including the farms in the proprietor's natural possession; valued rent, holding of the Crown, about 2400 l. Scots. The greatest part of the estate has been under lease for a long period, and several of them a good many years still to run. At present the rents are not one half of the real worth.

A great deal has been done on this estate, both useful and ornamental. The plantations are thriving, and sufficiently advanced for beauty and shelter, and the river of Southesk is navigable to the house.

Mr. Hercules Mill will show the lands; and the purchaser may have immediate access to the house, policy, and farm in the proprietor's possession; and the rental, progress of writs, and conditions of sale are in the hands of James Rutherford, writer to the signet, who has also power to treat for a private sale.

### BY ADJOURNMENT.

### Sale of the Estate of Redcastle.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 4th day of July 1787, at six o'clock afternoon.

THE LANDS and Barony of REDCASTLE, lying in the parishes of Kilmarn and Kilmuir-West, and county of Ross. These lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books of the county at 1491 l. At a moderate conversion of the value, they yield yearly rent about 1200 l. Sterling; and being very extensive, and still in their natural state, they are capable of great improvement. Their situation is uncommonly agreeable. They lie along the navigable frith of Beaulieu, which bounds them on the south, for the space of about five miles. They are distant from the burgh of Inverness only about two miles. The soil is of an exceeding good quality, dry and healthy; and, owing to the fourth exposure, the crops are more early than in the most southerly parts of Scotland. The mansion-house is fit to accommodate a large family. The gardens are extensive, and yield fruits of all kinds in great plenty, early, and of the best quality. There is a considerable salmon-fishing upon the estate, and white fish, and shell-fish of all kinds. The low-country game upon it is plenty; and all sorts of Highland game within a few miles of it. There is some natural wood, and the plantations upon the estate are extensive, and in thriving condition.

Any of the tenants upon the estate will show the lands; and the rental, title-deeds, and articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of John Tait writer to the signet, Park Place, Edinburgh; and to whom any person may apply who wishes to purchase by private bargain.

### JUDICIAL SALE OF

### The Lands of Raitts and Benchar.

To be exposed to Judicial roup and Sale, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Inner Session-house at Edinburgh, upon Friday the 15th day of June next, between the hours of four and six in the afternoon.

The following LANDS, the property of EDWARD MACINTOSH of Borlaim, in the Lots aforementioned, viz.

LOT I.

The Lands of EASTER, WESTER, and MID RAITTS, and CROFT CARNOCH, with the Meadows of Raitts, Ballavien, and Black-quarter, Mill, Mill-lands, Maltures, Filings, Graings, and Pertinents thereof; and also, the Graings and Shealings of Rielagrabeg, Kiehanvich, Gillichandy, and Kiehanvich, and whole other privileges, acquired by the deceased Schaw Macintosh of Borlaim, all lying within the parish of Alvie, Lordship of Badenoch, and Sheriffdom of Inverness. The proven yearly rent whereof is of free stock, after deducting a fifth for teind, 124 l. 19 s. 8 d. 8-12ths Sterling, which being valued at twenty-three years purchase, doth amount to

L. 2598 13 7 4-12ths

And the free teind being 19 l. 19 s. 4 d. 3-12ths, and valued at five years purchase, is

99 16 8 10-12ths

Total proven value, or upset price, L. 2698 10 4 2-12ths

LOT II.

The RIGHT of REVERSION of the Lands of BENCHAR, Mill, Mill-lands, Filings, Graings, Shealings, Parts, Pertinents, and Pertinents thereof, as possessed by Andrew Macpherson of Benchar, to whose predecessor the same were wadsetted by William Macintosh of Borlaim, lying within the parish of Kingliffie, Lordship of Badenoch, and Sheriffdom of Inverness. The proven yearly rent whereof is of free stock, after deducting a fifth for teind, 69 l. 5 s. 4 d. Sterling, which being valued at twenty-four years purchase, amounts to

L. 1662 8 6

And the free teind being 12 l. 19 s. 4 d. 1-12th, and valued at five years purchase, is

64 16 9 3-12ths

Sum of both, L. 1727 5 3 3-12ths

Deduct the sum contained in the wadset of the said lands, granted to the ancestor of the said Andrew Macpherson, being 8000 merks Scots, or

444 8 10 8-12ths

Remains the value or upset price of the Right of Reversion of Benchar, L. 1282 16 4 7-12ths

The lands of Raitts are held in feu farm of the Duke of Gordon as superior, excepting the particular shealings accompanying them above mentioned, which are held of the Laird of Macintosh; and the lands of Benchar are held blench of his Grace.—Both estates are situated in the center of Badenoch, upon the great military road leading to Fort-George and Inverness. They are extensive, capable of considerable improvement, and well appointed for fishing and fowling.—The property of the woods growing upon them belongs to the superior, but the vassal has a servitude for the necessary purposes of husbandry.

The articles and conditions of sale are to be seen in the hands of Mr. Alexander Ross, one of the depute-clerks of Session.

## JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS

IN DUMFRIES SHIRE.

To be Sold by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, on Friday the 15th day of June 1787, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

THE two Tenements & Piece of Land which belonged to the deceased Sir Wm. DOUGLAS of Kelhead, Bart. lying within the parish of Annan and shire of Dumfries.

I. These Two Tenements of Houses, high and laigh, with the office-houses and yards, lying on the north side of the street of the burgh of Annan, near the market-place, which some time belonged to John Hair, and are at present possessed by John Thomson and Thomas Blacklock, with the skair in the Black Moss, rights of fishing, commonry, and whole other parts, pendicles, and pertinents of the same.—To be set up at

L. 225 17 4

The upset price is fixed at eleven years purchase. These tenements hold burgage for the service of burgh used and wont, and payment of 4s. Scots of yearly feu-duty to the town of Annan.

II. The Skair or Plot of Land in Carlyle's Yards, which, upon the late general division and exambation of the burgh of Annan, was laid off for the said Sir William Douglas in lieu and place of his skair of land in Longcroft, which consisted of half an acre.—

This piece of land, which holds feu of the Duke of Queensberry, is set up at twenty-four years purchase, and, when added to the price of the houses, makes the total upset price

L. 237 17 4

The articles of roup and title-deeds may be seen at the office of Mr. Kirkpatrick, depute clerk of Session; and further information may be got by applying to Alexander Young, writer to the signet, agent in the sale, or Richard Graham, writer in Annan, factor upon the subjects.

### Sale of Lands in the county of Stirling.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday the 19th day of June next, to begin at one o'clock afternoon.

THE LANDS of TORWOOD; also these detached FARMS, called CRAWNEST, LOCHS, and BELLSDYKE, all lying in the parishes of Larbert and Airth, and county of Stirling.

The situation of Torwood is remarkably beautiful, commanding a delightful and most extensive prospect, and there are a great quantity of valuable trees of various kinds upon the lands. There is a part of the Torwood of considerable value, lying to the north of the road, leading from Falkirk to Stirling, which is held feu of the proprietor of Torwood, and is now in non-entry, so that the purchaser will be entitled to an entry from the vassal.—The soil of the other farms is extremely good, and their vicinity to Carron Works greatly encreases their value.

The lands of Torwood, and each of the farms, will be put up to roup separately.

For further particulars apply to John Dundas, clerk to the signet.

William Lewis, at the house of Canonhall, will show the grounds.

### Sale of Lands in Roxburgh-shire.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Friday the 15th day of June 1787, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE Lands and Estate of CHESTERS, lying in the parishes of Ancrum, Jedburgh, and Bedrule, and shire of Roxburgh, measuring about a thousand English acres, and rented at 365 l. Sterling.

These lands hold of the Crown, and stand rated in the cess-books of the county at 965 l. Scots.—They are situated upon the banks of the Tiviot, about half way betwixt Kelso and Hawick, and are capable of great improvement, being mostly arable, and in their natural state. The whole are under four leases, expiring at Whitfunday 1797, at which time a considerable advance of rent may be expected, as the greatest part of the estate was let at a very unfavourable period, and much under the former rent.

William Turnbull, tenant in Craig, near Chesters, will show the grounds; and for further particulars, apply to the proprietor at Jedburgh, or William Balderston, writer to the signet, in whose hands the rental, title-deeds, and articles of sale, may be seen.

### Judicial Sale, by Adjournment.

Upset Price Reduced.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session house of Edinburgh, upon the 18th day of June 1787, betwixt the hours of six and seven in the afternoon.

THE REMAINING PART of the SUBJECT which belonged to Andrew Cranston, in the Abbey of Holyrood-house, viz.

I. The Tenement of Houses and Pertinents, lying in the Abbey, yet in tack to Mrs. Binning, the free yearly rent which is provided to be 47 l. 18 s. 10 d. Sterling, and the upset price, which was formerly fixed at 565 l. 2s. 2d. Sterling, being twelve years purchase of the proven rent, is now reduced to 500 l. Sterling.

II. The Tenement of Houses lying in the Abbey, now lately possessed by Andrew Cranston, William Lamb, and Mrs. Crawford, the free yearly rent of which amounts to 261 l. 17s. 9d. 3-12ths Sterling, valued at 268 l. 18 s. 1d. being at the rate of ten years purchase; but the upset price is now reduced to 250 l. Sterling.

III. The yearly Feu-duty of 8 l. Sterling, and the Certificates of Superiority exigible by Mr. Cranston, in virtue of a feu-charter granted to him by the late George Miller being in the Abbey. This superiority is proven to be worth 160 l. Sterling, being twenty-one years purchase of the feu-duty; but the upset price is now reduced to 155 l. Sterling.

The conditions of sale and title-deeds are in the office of Mr. John Callender depute-clerk of Session; and copies of the proven rental may be got from Kenneth Mackenzie junior writer to the signet.

### SALE OF GOGAR.

To be SOLD by public voluntary Roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 25th day of July next.

THE LANDS and BARONY of GOGAR, lying in the parish of Cornton, shire, and county of Edinburgh.

The property lands of this estate amount to above 660 Scots acres, and, including feu-duties, pay 1405 l. 19 s. 2 d. Sterling of gross yearly rent. There is an excellent mansion-house, offices, and garden, also a considerable quantity of old and young planting upon the estate. It holds blench of the Crown, and is valued in the cess books of the county at 1440 l. Scots. The proprietor has right to the teinds of part of the barony. The whole are valued, and within a few fillings of being exhausted.

Part of this estate has been long inclosed, and, by the last leases, the tenants